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ARCHIVES BRANCH
FEDERAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

GS4.2:

View of
THE FEDERAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER
Building 22 – Military Ocean Terminal
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
(201) 858-7251

REFERENCE ROOM

A reference room is available for examining textual records and viewing microfilm. The Center is open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except Federal holidays.

Front Cover: Signatures from original documents found among records of District Courts of the United States (Record Group 21), the United States Courts of Appeals (Record Group 276), and United States Attorneys and Marshals (Record Group 118) that are among the holdings of the Archives Branch.

READER FICHE best copy available

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INTRODUCTION

The National Archives of the United States document American history from the First Continental Congress and include the permanently valuable records of the three branches of the Federal Government. The archives are preserved and made available because of their continuing value to Government operation, to protect both public and private rights, and for research use by scholars, students, and the general public.

The General Services Administration, through the National Archives and Records Service, operates a nationwide system of depositories containing segments of the National Archives of the United States. Included are the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., seven Presidential libraries, and 14 regional Federal Records Centers, 11 of which include archives branches.

The regional archives branches, established in 1969, generally preserve and make available for research use those U.S. Government records of permanent value created and maintained by field offices of Federal agencies that are useful primarily for documenting regional and local activities. Most of the records in the regional Archives Branch of the Bayonne Federal Archives and Records Center were created by field offices of Federal agencies in the area served by Region 2 of the General Services Administration — New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. In addition, the Archives Branch has an extensive collection of National Archives microfilm publications. This pamphlet provides brief descriptions of the holdings of the Archives Branch and information on the services offered.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE RECORDS

The Branch has custody of over 910 cubic meters (27,301 cubic feet) of records dating from 1789 through 1978 with a few dated as early as 1685. The main holdings consist of records of United States District and Circuit Courts and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. These records contain basic documentation for the study of history, economics, law, genealogy, and other subjects. They are a source for research in local, State, and national history.

The records are identified by branch of Government, department or agency, and record group number. Record group numbers are assigned by the National Archives for administrative purposes. A record group is a body of organizationally and functionally related records established with particular regard for the administrative history, complexity, and volume of the records of an agency. A typical record group consists of the records of a bureau or some other comparable unit of an executive department, or the records of an independent agency of somewhat comparable importance in the Government's administrative hierachy.

Descriptions of significant records within each record group are provided. Also, brief histories are included with the descriptions of records of discontinued agencies and complex record groups.

Most of the records are completely open for research. A few, however, are subject to restrictions imposed on them by the creating agency or carry a security classification. Anyone wishing more information on the holdings and any possible restrictions should write or call the Branch.

RECORDS OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
RECORDS OF FEDERAL COURTS

Records of District Courts of the United States
(Record Group 21)

Federal court records make up the largest volume of records in the Bayonne Archives Branch. These records are a primary source for the study of legal, economic, and social history. The Branch holdings include records of U.S. district courts and U.S. circuit courts. Before 1912 the district courts were principally criminal, admiralty, and bankruptcy courts, possessing also authority to hear various actions brought by the United States. The mass of civil litigation between private individuals and corporations tried in the Federal courts, either because of subject matter or diversity of citizenship, was heard in the circuit courts. The circuit courts also had appellate jurisdiction from the district courts. An act establishing circuit courts of appeals in 1891 transferred to them the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The Judicial Code of 1911 abolished the circuit courts on January 1, 1912, and transferred their remaining jurisdiction to the district courts, thus making the latter the principal Federal courts of original jurisdiction.

Each court generated two types of records which have been transferred to the Archives Branch:

(1) bound volumes reflecting the work of the court, such as dockets, minutes, orders, and indexes, and
(2) case files, including subpoenas, briefs, transcripts, pleadings, affidavits, and opinions.

Archives Branch holdings include the following district and circuit court records:

NEW JERSEY United States District Court, 1789-1950 United States Circuit Court, 1790-1916	357 lin. meters and 186 rolls of microfilm
NEW YORK, EASTERN DISTRICT United States District Court, 1865-1946 United States Circuit Court, 1865-1927	1,108 lin. meters
NEW YORK, NORTHERN DISTRICT United States District Court, 1895-1944 United States Circuit Court, 1812-1921	256 lin. meters
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN DISTRICT Early Admiralty Courts of New York, 1685-1838 United States District Court, 1789-1948 United States Circuit Court, 1790-1915 United States Circuit Court for the District of New York in the Second Circuit, 1801-02	2,895 lin. meters
NEW YORK, WESTERN DISTRICT United States District Court, 1812-1951 United States Circuit Court, 1897-1911	332 lin. meters
PUERTO RICO United States District Court, 1899-1944	44 lin. meters
Record Group Total:	4,992 lin. meters

Note: Included are the records of a few cases pending in the circuit courts at the time of their termination, which were subsequently disposed of by the district courts. Therefore, some dates cited for circuit court records extend beyond 1911.

Among the records of the District and Circuit courts for the Southern District of New York and the District Court for the Eastern District of New York are naturalization records useful for genealogical research. These include declarations of intention to become citizens, petitions to be admitted to citizenship, affidavits of petitioners and witnesses, and court orders admitting applicants to citizenship. A card index to naturalization records filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York from 1865 through 1929 is available.

Also among the holdings are a small volume of records of the Vice Admiralty Court of the Province of New York and the Court of Admiralty of the State of New York.

Records of the United States Courts of Appeals (Record Group 276)

The United States courts of appeals (known as circuit courts of appeals from 1891-1948) are intermediate courts created by an act of March 3, 1891. An important purpose of this act was to reduce the burden on the Supreme Court of considering appeals by substituting an intermediate court where most appeals could be heard. The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits in each of which there is a United States court of appeals. The Court of Appeals for the Second Citcuit almost always sits in New York City, but it may hold special terms at any place within its circuit (Vermont, Connecticut, and New York).

The records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held by this Branch consist of case files and include transcripts of record from lower courts and administrative agencies, opinions, orders, Supreme Court orders on petitions for writs of certiorari, bills of cost, and stipulations. 1891-1944. 1037 lin. meters.

Recent Court Records

Court records created after the above dates have not been accessioned by the Archives Branch but are in the Records Center. They are also available for research.

RECORDS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Records of the U.S. Customs Service
(Record Group 36)

The Archives Branch has correspondence and case files of the U.S. Customs Service headquarters office in Washington, D.C. The case files include reports, correspondence, and Treasury decisions and regulations dealing mainly with administrative and policy matters relating to the appraisal of goods and the collection of import duties. The correspondence consists mainly of copies of complaints and reports regarding customs brokers, requests for cartage licenses and replies thereto, as well as materials relating to the bonding of warehouses, registration of trade names, parole of prisoners, seizures of contraband, and offers in compromise. 1909-38. 529 lin. meters.

Records of the Internal Revenue Service
(Record Group 58)

The Branch has assessment lists of individual taxpayers, corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies. These records are useful for the study of local history, economics, and genealogy. The originating district offices and inclusive dates of the assessment lists are as follows:

Albany, 1910-17.
Buffalo, 1862-1917.
Lower Manhattan (Second Collection District), 1910-17.
Lower Manhattan (Third Collection District), 1913-17.
Newark, 1917.
Syracuse, 1883-1917.

7 lin. meters

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
(Record Group 77)

Records, with inclusive dates, of the following Engineer Divisions and Districts are available in the Branch:

Northeast Division, 1888-1912.
Eastern Division, 1901-13.
New York City District, 1833-1942.
Oswego, N.Y. District, 1831-1920.
Buffalo, N.Y. District, 1871-1942.

Correspondence, registers, reports, journals, ledgers, indexes, engineer studies, construction and general administrative files, and other records relating primarily to the planning, construction, and administration of flood control, fortifications and river and harbor improvements, and civil works projects. These activities contributed to the growth and development of local commerce and communication. 130 lin. meters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments
(Record Group 181)

The Department of the Navy, soon after its beginning in 1798, created navy yards and other fleet service shore establishments. A system of naval districts for the United States, its territories and possessions, however, was not formally established until 1903 under the Bureau of Navigation, and the Chief of Naval Operations in 1915 assumed supervision over the system. The districts assumed greater responsibility during World War I, and by the end of World War II they exercised almost complete military and administrative control over naval operations within their limits, including naval shipyards (navy yards), stations, training stations, air installations, and advance bases.

Records of the Third Naval District
New York, N.Y., 1917-42.

Chiefly general correspondence and record cards summarizing the general correspondence of the Commandant's office. The majority of the records are arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual classification scheme. The correspondence relates to such subjects as administration, personnel, navigation, and materials for shore establishments and naval vessels. 371.5 lin. meters.

Records of the New York Navy Yard
N.Y., 1826; 1835-1942.

Chiefly letters and telegrams received from and copies of letters and telegrams sent to various Navy Department bureaus, such as Construction; Equipment and Repair; Yards and Docks; Medicine and Surgery; Ordnance and Hydrography; Provisions and Clothing; Steam Engineering; and Navigation. The correspondence relates to such matters as procurement of supplies for the Yard and the outfitting of vessels; administration of medical facilities; tests, inspections, and reports pertaining to ordnance equipment; recruitment, enlistment, training, assignment and pay of personnel; maintenance of vessels' steam machinery; and surveys of vessels' conditions. Some indexes are included. 888.5 lin. meters.

Records of Naval Stations
Culebra Naval Station, Puerto Rico, 1902-11.
San Juan Naval Station, Puerto Rico, 1898-1912.
St. Thomas Naval Station, Virgin Islands, 1917-31.

Chiefly correspondence with Navy Department bureaus documenting the activities of the stations and indexes. 11.5 lin. meters.

Records of Naval Air Stations
Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, 1919-45.

Mainly general correspondence arranged according to the classification scheme of the Navy Filing Manual. Also included are reports, surveys, circulars, ship bulletins, plans, charts, and photographs. 25.5 lin. meters.

Record Group Total: 1,297 lin. meters

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Records of U.S. Attorneys and Marshals
(Record Group 118)

Provision for U.S. attorneys and marshals was made by the Judiciary Act of 1789. Under authority of the act of June 22, 1870, that created the Department of Justice, the Attorney General exercises general supervision over U.S. attorneys and marshals, who are appointed by the President for each judicial district.

U.S. attorneys investigate violations of Federal criminal laws, present evidence to grand juries, prosecute Federal criminal cases, and serve as the Government's attorney in civil litigation in which the United States is involved or has an interest.

U.S. marshals execute and serve writs, processes, and orders issued by U.S. courts and U.S. commissioners and commissions; notify the Department of Justice of defiance of Federal authority; and serve as local disbursing officers for salaries and expenses of U.S. attorneys, marshals, and Federal courts within their districts.

Records of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York

Case files pertaining chiefly to antitrust matters, and also concerning customs, counterfeiting, immigration, land, patent, copyright, public money, and postal matters, 1847-1922. Also included are letters received, 1821-47; 1867-78; fair copies of letters sent, 1844-45; and a register of common law cases, 1843-45. 15.4 lin. meters.

The Branch also holds more recent records consisting of closed civil and criminal case files for significant cases of U.S. Attorneys offices for the following judicial districts:

U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, 1934-78.
U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 1944-77.
U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey, 1929-68.
U.S. Attorney for the District of Canal Zone, 1908-75.

These cases are regarded as significant in terms of (1) their legal impact on statutes, rules or regulations, or law enforcement policies, (2) their relationship to actual or potential breakdown of public order (civil disturbances), and (3) intensity of public interest, expressed by (a) a demonstrated interest of a congressional committee or the Executive Office of the President, or (b) a high degree of national media attention. 146.5 lin. meters.

Records of the U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York

Letters received, 1845-48, 1868, and orders from the U.S. Attorney relating to prisoners and witnesses, 1848-52. 10 lin. centimeters.

Record Group Total: 162 lin. meters

Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
(Record Group 85)

Records received from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service include photocopies of naturalization documents filed in Federal, State, and local courts located in New York City, 1792-1906, photocopies of court indexes to the naturalization records, and a comprehensive card index to the records. The card index is arranged by name of individual naturalized according to the soundex system. The photocopies and the original index were made by the Work Projects Administration. These records are valuable sources for genealogical and historical research. 686 lin. meters.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Records of the United States Coast Guard
Atlantic Area — Third District
(Record Group 26)

Records of the U.S. Coast Guard in the Branch consist of logs prepared by Coast Guard log-preparing units providing a day by day account of the activities of the units. Included are logs for named vessels, life boat stations, loran (long-range navigation) transmitting stations, and shore units located in New York, New Jersey, and overseas. 1971-74. 7 lin. meters.

RECORDS OF INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

DISCONTINUED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Records of the American Revolution
Bicentennial Administration (ARBA)
(Record Group 452)

In 1974 the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration succeeded the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, which was established by an act of July 4, 1966. The Administration was terminated in 1977. The mission of both of these agencies was to stimulate and encourage the Bicentennial celebration. In 1971 regional offices were established to form liaison between the headquarters office in Washington and State and local Bicentennial groups representing both the private and public sectors.

The records, created by the New York Regional Office of ARBA, consist chiefly of correspondence, memoranda, publications, photographs, and completed questionnaires that had been sent by ARBA to designated Bicentennial communities. The questionnaires provide information about the membership of community Bicentennial committees, community populations, and special programs and activities. Newsletters, souvenir journals, and calendars of events are also included. 1974-76. .6 lin. meters.

Records of the Office of Economic Opportunity
(Record Group 381)

The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) was established within the Executive Office of the President by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which provided for a variety of programs to eliminate poverty. In 1973 several programs were transferred elsewhere by administrative action and the remainder were transferred to the Community Services Administration by an act of January 4, 1975.

Records of the OEO in the Branch pertain to the states of New York and New Jersey. They consist of "Community Profiles of the Poor" containing reports on the population and the geographic, social, and economic characteristics of certain counties and cities based on information from Government and non-government statistical sources, 1952-67. Also included are electrostatic copies of IBM printout tabulations containing socioeconomic data programmed by the OEO from the 1970 Census Fourth Count Summary Tapes. .3 lin. meters.

Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice
(Record Group 228)

The first Committee on Fair Employment Practice was established in 1941. In 1943 this Committee was abolished and a new Committee on Fair Employment Practice was created. This Committee was terminated in 1946. It formulated and interpreted policies to combat racial and religious discrimination in employment; received, investigated, and adjusted complaints of such discrimination; and assisted Government agencies, employers, and labor unions with problems of discrimination.

The Committee records in the Branch are those of Region II (New York) and consist primarily of closed case files and records relating to active, nondocketable, predocketed, and dismissed cases. Also included are general records and correspondence. 1941-46. .6 lin. meters.

Records of the United States Food Administration
(Record Group 4)

The U.S. Food Administration was created by an Executive order of August 10, 1917, to assure the supply, distribution, and conservation of foods, facilitate their movement, prevent monopolies and hoarding, and maintain Government control over foods, chiefly by means of voluntary agreements and a licensing system. It assumed jurisdiction over commodities when they reached commercial channels. After the Armistice, the rules and regulations of the Food Administration were revoked and its organization was gradually dismantled. An Executive order of August 21, 1920, terminated all branches of the Food Administration still in existence.

The Branch has records of Food Administration offices in New York, New Jersey, and Puerto Rico. These consist chiefly of general and administrative correspondence and reports. Also included are correspondence and reports pertaining to enforcement, complaints, investigations of violations, and products such as flour, sugar, and cereals. 1917-19. 30 lin. meters.

Records of the National Recovery Administration
(Record Group 9)

The National Recovery Administration was established in 1933 to rehabilitate U.S. industry and trade, expand employment, and improve labor conditions. Special codes of fair competition were drafted under its supervision to govern industries and trades. On May 27, 1935, all mandatory codes were declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. After this decision NRA activities were confined to promoting industrial cooperation and preparing a series of economic studies. On January 1, 1936, the NRA was terminated.

NRA Region II (New York) records in the Branch consist of a general subject file, correspondence, files of key officials, legal correspondence, records relating to docketed cases, undocketed case files, reports, and general records and recommendations of the Regional Compliance Council. 1933-36. 16 lin. meters.

Records of the National War Labor Board (World War II)
(Record Group 202)

The National War Labor Board (NWLB) was established in 1942 to act as final arbiter of wartime labor disputes and to pass on adjustments in certain wages and salaries. Its commissions and panels were authorized to settle all but the most important dispute and wage stabilization cases in key industries. An Executive order of September 19, 1945, transferred the NWLB to the Department of Labor. The NWLB was terminated by the Executive order of December 31, 1945, that established the National Wage Stabilization Board (NWSB) with all powers, functions, and responsibilities of the NWLB relating to stabilization of wages and salaries as well as limited functions relating to settlement of disputes. The NWSB was terminated by an Executive order of December 12, 1946.

NWLB and NWSB Region II records include instructional memoranda, records relating to potential dispute cases, general records, minutes, rulings, wage data, and records relating to notices of wage or salary increases. 1943-47. 3 lin. meters.

Records of the War Assets Administration
(Record Group 270)

The War Assets Administration (WAA) was established in 1946. Its chief function was the disposal of surplus consumer, capital, and producer goods; industrial and maritime real property; and

airports and aircraft located in the United States and its territories. The WAA was abolished by an act of June 30, 1949, and its functions were transferred to the newly created General Services Administration for liquidation.

WAA records in the Branch include regional director's orders and memoranda, minutes of staff meetings, an organization manual, charts, press clippings, photographic prints and negatives, and a print of a motion picture film relating to an auction of surplus property in Philadelphia, Pa. 1944-49. 4 lin. meters.

Records of the War Manpower Commission
(Record Group 211)

The War Manpower Commission was established in 1942 to formulate plans and programs and establish basic national policies to assure the most effective use of the country's manpower in conducting the war. The WMC recruited labor for war and essential civilian industries, trained labor for jobs essential to the war effort, analyzed manpower utilization practices to increase labor efficiency, and accumulated national labor market information. The agency was terminated in 1945.

The WMC records in the Branch were created by the New York Regional Office (Region II). Included are regional central files, organizational materials, records relating to applications for civilian production, reports, tabulations, compilations, appeal case records from employment stabilization programs, manpower utilization surveys, and case histories. 1942-45. 16 lin. meters.

OTHER MATERIALS

Reports of the Public Land Law Review Commission

The Public Land Law Review Commission was established by an act of Congress in 1964 to review thoroughly all existing legislation, administrative rules, and regulations governing the use of the public lands of the United States and to recommend any modifications in the laws and policies which it felt would provide maximum benefit for the general public. In carrying out its duties, the Commission staff prepared its own reports and received others from Government departments, universities, private organizations, and individuals relating to all aspects of the public land laws and rules and regulations promulgated under them. Copies of these reports, which contain a wealth of historical, legal, and mineralogical data, have been deposited in the Branch. The Commission submitted its final report in 1970. 1968-70. 2.3 lin. meters.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

In order to make its holdings more accessible, as well as to provide security copies of the originals, the National Archives has reproduced on microfilm many of the more significant records in the National Archives building in Washington. Since 1970 the National Archives has been engaged in a program of depositing in each regional archives branch copies of many of these microfilm publications, especially those with high research value.

The Bayonne Archives Branch has approximately 27,000 rolls of this microfilm, which are useful for the study of American history and a wide range of other subjects. This microfilm is available for use in the research room of the Center. Included are papers of the Continental Congress, copies of ratified Indian treaties and records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, material relating to the Revolutionary and Civil wars, records of the War and Navy Departments, records of the Bureau of Refugees, Feedmen and Abandoned Lands, records of the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice, correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with Collectors of Customs, letters of the Bureau of Land Management, territorial papers of the United States Senate and the Department of State, German records captured at the end of World War II and World War II war crimes records, and the Federal census population schedules from 1790-1900. Among the Department of State records on microfilm in the Center are diplomatic despatches from American ministers and ambassadors abroad covering the years 1790 to 1906, copies of instructions sent to diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States, domestic letters of the Department, miscellaneous letters, and copies of communications sent by the Department to foreign legations and embassies in the United States.

A catalog of the Branch's microfilm holdings is available on request.

OTHER MICROFORM RESOURCES

The Branch also has microfiche transcripts of CBS News television broadcasts, 1974-75.

OTHER BRANCH SERVICES

Reproductions

Paper to paper, microfilm to paper, and paper to microfilm reproductions are available for nominal fees, which vary with document size, quantity, method of reproduction, and handling difficulty.

Replies to Mail and Telephone Inquiries

The Branch staff will provide answers to specific inquiries made over the telephone or through the mail only if the information requested is brief and easily obtainable. Extensive research by the staff is impossible, and we may advise an inquirer that we are unable to provide the desired information and that he or she will have to come to the Center and examine the records.

Tours, Talks, and Symposia

Group tours of the Center can be arranged. During such tours the holdings of the Branch and the services it offers may be discussed. The tours can also be tailored to specific interests such as genealogy. Arrangements can be made for Branch archivists to travel to area colleges and universities as well as historical and genealogical societies for speaking engagements. Also, "The Paper Mountain," a 16 mm color and sound film describing the creation and mission of the National Archives may be shown during Branch presentations and is available for loan to organizations. The Branch cooperates with other institutions and professional organizations in sponsoring symposia.

Directions for Reaching the
Federal Archives and Records Center
Military Ocean Terminal (Building 22) — Bayonne

The entrance to the Military Ocean Terminal is located at the foot of East 32nd Street in Bayonne, a city just south of Jersey City and 7 miles southwest of Manhattan.

BY AUTOMOBILE

FROM NEW JERSEY

The Military Ocean Terminal is about 2 miles from the New Jersey Turnpike Exit 14A-Bayonne. On leaving exit, take Avenue E to 32nd Street, turn left, cross bridge, turn left, and follow road to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

The Military Ocean Terminal may also be reached via routes 1 and 9, 440 south, and 169 south.

FROM MANHATTAN VIA HOLLAND TUNNEL

Follow signs to New Jersey Turnpike. Take Turnpike to Exit 14A-Bayonne. On leaving exit, take Avenue E to 32nd Street, turn left, cross bridge, turn left, and follow road to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

FROM MANHATTAN VIA GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

Follow Interstate 95 to New Jersey Turnpike. Proceed south on Turnpike to Exit 14A-Bayonne. On leaving exit, take Avenue E to 32nd Street, turn left, cross bridge, turn left, and follow road to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

FROM BROOKLYN VIA VERRAZANO NARROWS BRIDGE

Follow signs to New Jersey. Take Staten Island Expressway to Bayonne Bridge exit, follow Willow-Brook Expressway and cross Bayonne Bridge. Proceed along Kennedy Boulevard to 32nd Street, turn right and continue to Avenue E, cross bridge, turn left, and follow road to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY BUS

From Newark, N.J., take a bus from Penn Station to Exchange Place in Jersey City. At Exchange Place, take a bus to 32nd Street and Avenue C, Bayonne. Cross Avenue C, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

From Jersey City, N.J., take a bus from Journal Square bus terminal to 32nd Street and Kennedy Boulevard, Bayonne. Cross Kennedy Boulevard, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal. Or take a bus from Exchange Place to 32nd Street and Avenue C, Bayonne. Cross Avenue C, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

From New York City, at Port Authority Bus Terminal, 41st Street and 8th Avenue, take a bus to 32nd Street and Kennedy Boulevard, Bayonne. Cross Kennedy Boulevard, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY TRAIN

From Newark, N.J., take a PATH train from Penn Station to Journal Square in Jersey City. At Journal Square bus terminal, take a bus to 32nd Street and Kennedy Boulevard, Bayonne. Cross Kennedy Boulevard, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

From New York City, take a PATH train from 33rd, 23rd, 14th, 9th, or Christopher Street, or the World Trade Center, to Journal Square in Jersey City. At Journal Square bus terminal, take a bus to 32nd Street and Kennedy Boulevard, Bayonne. Cross Kennedy Boulevard, walk east on 32nd Street to main gate of Military Ocean Terminal.

BY AIRPLANE

The closest airport to the Center is Newark Airport, which is near Exit 14 of the New Jersey Turnpike and is about a 15-minute automobile drive to the Center.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION